Hon. T. A. Crerar,
United Grain Growers,
Winnipeg, Man.
6:C

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII. CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1st, 1929 No. 23

The Irresponsibility of Aaron Sapiro

A Recent Campaign Speech in the Light of the Facts

Co-operative Milk Plant Officially Opened

Alberta Dairy Pool Section

The Butter Masquerade

By H. B. ADSHEAD, M.P.

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Expansion of Pool Elevator System

An International Financial Dictatorship?

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS to EUROPE

LOW RATES - LARGE, FAST SHIPS

Oct. [illegible]	Montreal	Montclare	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Oct. [illegible]	Montreal	Duchess of York	Greenock		
Oct. [illegible]	Montreal	Minnedosa	Belfast	Liverpool	Glasgow
Oct. [illegible]	Quebec	Empress of Scotland	Cherbourg	Southampton	
Nov. 1	Montreal	Duchess of Atholl	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov. [illegible]	Montreal	Montrose	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Nov. [illegible]	Montreal	Melita	Belfast	Liverpool	Glasgow
Nov. [illegible]	Montreal	Montcalm	Cherbourg	Southampton	Hamburg
Nov. [illegible]	Montreal	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov. [illegible]	Montreal	Duchess of York	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov. [illegible]	Montreal	Montclare	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Nov. [illegible]	Quebec	Empress of Australia	New York		
Nov. [illegible]	Montreal	Minnedosa	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec. [illegible]	Saint John	Duchess of Atholl	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec. [illegible]	Saint John	Montcalm	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Dec. [illegible]	Saint John	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec. [illegible]	Saint John	Duchess of York	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool

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THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This Department carries on work along many lines as may be judged from the names of the various branches included. These branches are: Dominion Experimental Farms; Health of Animals; Fruit; Live Stock; Seed, Feed and Fertilizer; Dairy and Cold Storage; Entomological; Publications.

Purpose of Work

Much of the work under way has been planned to gain information or establish facts that will be of immediate use and profit to the farmers of this wide Dominion, should they see fit to take advantage of the information so made available.

To attempt to discuss or even mention the various lines of work is of course quite impracticable in the small space here available, but possibly mentioning a very few points of more immediate interest would not be out of place.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY:

As might be supposed, our great Dairying Industry, an industry that returns to our farmers nearly $100,000,000 in the year, comes in for much attention. As a matter of fact, five branches concern themselves in the welfare of this industry.

The Experimental Farms are carrying on much work in breeding, feeding and housing.

The Health of Animals Branch is doing a tremendous lot looking to the elimination of disease.

The Live Stock Branch is doing its best to encourage improvement in type and productive power of commercial herds.

The Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Branch sees to it that feeds offered for sale are up to the standard as to quality, etc.

The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch looks after the manufacturing and marketing end of the business.

The Dairy Branch has recently done a great deal to help out in the quality of our cheese and butter. Some very interesting and valuable information is available for those who are interested in this side of the industry.

LAMB:

Another class of live stock that is receiving special attention from the Live Stock Branch is Sheep. Through the efforts of this Branch, a very decided improvement has been brought about in the quality of our market lambs. Choice Canadian lamb has an extraordinarily good flavour and commands good prices. This work is well worth any farmer's looking into. Familiarity with it should mean much in the way of profits to many farmers interested in sheep.

PARASITES:

Many farmers handling sheep, have found to their sorrow, however, that not infrequently their flocks seem to be unthrifty. This condition is very frequently, in fact, almost always, due to the infestation of their lungs and flocks with parasites of one kind and another. The Health of Animals Branch has made a study of these parasites, and any farmer noticing that his flock is not doing well, should drop a line to this Department asking for information on how to correct this condition.

BACON HOGS:

On the various Experimental Farms and Stations, much work has been done with bacon hogs in an effort to establish more firmly the Great Bacon Industry of this Dominion. A phase of the work now receiving much attention is the attempt to establish greater uniformity in our bacon hog population, by a close study of practically all the breeding sows on the Experimental Farms as to prolificacy and type as judged by their litters. This work is being done according to the scheme outlined by the Live Stock Branch in its Advanced Registry Policy.

Uniformity of type and economical feeding or finishing qualities, once established in pure bred herds, should be quickly reflected around the product of the farmer.

Inquiries on any of the above matters or on any other agricultural matters may be addressed to The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Hon. Dr. W. R. Motherwell,
Minister of Agriculture.

OTTAWA

Dr. J. H. Grisdale,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

46

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H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, J. JESSE STRANG

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Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. VIII CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1st, 1929 No. 19

Principal Contents

Page
Editorial ... 3
News of the Organization ... 4
Reparations Bank and World Dictatorship ... 5
Some Observations of Aaron Sapiro ... 6
Mr. Sapiro's Unreliability as a Pool Historian ... 7
Official News from Dairy and Poultry Pools ... 8
Opening of Co-op. Milk Plant Notable Event ... 8
Relation of Wheat Pool to Other Industrial Interests 9
Payment of $325,000 Pool Elevator Interest ... 10
The Butter Masquerade ... 11
News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office ... 12
The Big Family ... 13
Expansion of Alberta Pool Elevator System ... 14
Strong Pool Benefits all Western Wheat Growers 15
Orderly Marketing is More than Catchword ... 15
Estimate Crop Will Be About Half Last Year's ... 16
Best Field of Wheat is Pool Member's ... 16
President Declares "Compulsory Pool" Idea Unthinkable ... 17
An Interesting Diary of the Eighteenth Century ... 18
Two Notable British Women at Geneva ... 20
U.F.A. Junior Activities ... 21
University Reading Course ... 21
Training for Leadership ... 21
Should Canada Follow the Example of Denmark? 22
Devious Methods of Power Trust ... 23
Correspondence ... 24
News from Head Office Alberta Livestock Pool ... 28
Canadian Livestock Co-operative Limited ... 28
How to Kill and Dress Poultry ... 30

EDITORIAL

IRRESPONSIBILITY

On pages 6 and 7 of this issue we publish a report of a speech by Aaron Sapiro at Melville, Sask., together with a reply and a few quotations from the records of the Association by way of commentary. They afford revealing evidence of the recklessness of Mr. Sapiro's campaign methods.

Abuse and the use of untrue statements are discreditable weapons of controversy under any circumstances. To endeavor to make use of them when the truth is a matter of official record as well as of common knowledge is to effect a perfect combination of controversial dishonesty with folly.

* * *

SINCE 1923

It is an ironic commentary on Mr. Sapiro's record in the field of co-operative marketing practice, that non-success of voluntary marketing enterprises with which he has been closely associated should bring as its sequel an attempt to persuade the members of the one most conspicuously successful Pooling enterprise—the Canadian Wheat Pools—to abandon the voluntary system under which they have succeeded, and try another. This is a matter of interest altogether apart from the subject of Mr. Sapiro's controversial methods, and apart from any other issue involved.

When, in 1923, Alberta farmers, and later those of other Provinces, based their marketing organizations upon principles which, with rarely paralleled eloquence and persuasive power, Mr. Sapiro had advocated, they did not invite him to participate in the management. Mr. Sapiro did actually succeed, however, in securing a most important share in the guidance of various Pools in the United States. These Pools were mainly unsuccessful, and among the failures (which no doubt were attributable to a number of special factors which are not operative here) was the classic example which he himself never tired of citing when speaking in Canada in 1923—the Burley Tobacco Growers. And now, after Pools with whose management he had close associations have failed to make good, he has returned to Canada, to urge that the voluntary principle is unsatisfactory, and must be replaced by compulsion.

May it not be that deficiencies in management were factors in the failures to which Mr. Sapiro has drawn attention; that non-success was not necessarily due to any flaw in the principle of voluntary Pooling? No doubt the causes of failure were complex, but at least one thing is certain. The one Pool of major proportions on the North American continent which has proved an outstanding success, and is today recognized as such in every country in the world, is the Pool which has consistently refused to allow Mr. Sapiro to have anything to do with the practical affairs of its management and which, we are credibly informed, refused to invite him to undertake the recent visit to Saskatchewan—thereby providing positive evidence that they did not consider it could serve any useful purpose.

* * *

RADIO AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH

"If our teaching is clear and decisive," said the Bishop of Birmingham recently, "those whose views it condemns will be hurt."

The above observation was not made in reference to radio broadcasting, but it is quite relevant to the subject. The case for freedom of discussion, subject to time limits which are essential to ensure that differing points of view may be presented, is unimpeachable.

Fairness can only be ensured by total prohibition of the broadcasting of religious ideas, or by rejection of restriction. We reiterate our objection to the restrictive feature of the Radio report, which is in other respects enlightened and progressive, because we believe the achievement of freedom for every point of view, including many with which the vast majority will disagree, is vitally important, and that any attempt to impose inequitable restrictions should be opposed when Parliament meets.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

To Make Presentation to President Wood

Subscriptions Confined to Members of Association—Moyerton Resolution re Board's Action

At the summer meeting of the U.F.A. Central Board, when plans for the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the United Farmers of Alberta which occurs at the next Convention were considered, it was also unanimously decided that on this occasion a presentation should be made to President Wood in recognition of his long services and of his magnificent contribution to the building up of the farmers' movement. It was decided that the subscription list should be confined to members of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior branch, and also that contributions should be limited to 25 cents per person. A committee consisting of Messrs. Scholefield, Aitken, Sutherland, Johansen and Mrs. Warr was appointed to have the matter in charge.

Moyerton Resolution

In connection with this matter, the following resolution was unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the Moyerton U.F.A. Local, which has been forwarded for publication by the secretary, A. O. Lea:

> **"We, the members of Moyerton U.F.A. Local appreciate the action of the U.F.A. Board in arranging to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the U.F.A., and also arranging the presentation to President H. W. Wood, in recognition of his long and valued services. We hope that he may be spared to us for many years to come, and we appreciate the privilege of being allowed the opportunity of contributing towards this presentation."**

Acknowledgement of contributions to the presentation fund is commenced in the list published below, and will be continued in subsequent issues of *The U.F.A.* A closing date will be announced some time during the fall. All contributions should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, at the U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary.

Glen Starie, North Edmonton.
H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield.
C. Wooley, Blackie.
John K. Sutherland, Hanna.
Jean Sutherland, Hanna.
Anne Isabelle Sutherland, Hanna.
John Donald Wood Sutherland, Hanna.
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W. Brooks, Calgary.
Amelia Turner, Calgary.
Frances Bateman, Calgary.
Eileen Birch, Calgary.
O. Short, Beddington.
D. M. Malin, Edmonton.
C. Barrett, Calgary.

TO U.F.A. LOCALS

Central Office is receiving inquiries for potatoes and hay and feed oats from some Locals in the portions of the Province where, owing to short crop or crop failure, there is a lack of these products. Locals in districts where there may be a surplus are requested to communicate with Central Office in order that they may be placed in touch with the Locals in the districts referred to.

LARGE MEMBERSHIP INCREASE

Cornucopia U.F.A. Local have now a membership of 79, which is 42 more than they had last year. Among their members are 22 women.

ALFRED SPEAKMAN INJURED

A car travelling on the wrong side of the road collided recently with a car driven by Alfred Speakman, M.P., on the Calgary-Edmonton Highway, and Mr. Speakman suffered injuries which necessitated his entering the Calgary General Hospital for treatment. None of the other occupants of the cars in collision were injured. Mr. Speakman has now sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital.

Railways State Areas for Free Shipment of Feed Until April 30

Setting forth the boundaries of the territory within which arrangements covering the free shipment of feed supplied to drought areas will apply, a tariff has been issued by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and is now in force.

Stations on the C.N.R. from Unity to Wainwright; Fabyan to Ryley Junction; Lloydminster to Vermilion; Claysmore to Vegreville Junction; Sibbald to Hanna; Watts to Baintree; Cuthbert, Aneson and Acadia Valley; Taplow to Wardlow; Battle to Mirror; Alix to Irricana; Inland to Camrose Junction; Battle Junction to Munson Junction; Sabia to Hanna; Keros to Alliance.

Three-Way Agreement

C.P.R. stations: Sharrow to Bassano; Unity to Hardisty; Lougheed to Camrose; Onward to Throne; Coronation to Alix; Bijse to Drumheller.

The areas thus defined are entitled to the special tariff on baled straw and hay, threshed feed oats, and grain screenings, all in carload lots. So far as the farmers and stockowners are concerned, they will have the benefit of free transportation, the cost being met on a fifty-fifty basis by the railways and the Provincial Government. To take advantage of the tariff every shipment must be certified by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture as intended for feeding cattle, sheep and horses.

The arrangement is to stay in force until April 30, unless cancelled in the meantime as no longer necessary.

Meetings in Bow River

Garland, Hanson and Leonard Will Deliver Addresses

A series of meetings will be held throughout the Bow River constituency beginning October 21st, according to a circular letter sent out by H. W. Leonard, secretary of the Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association. The meetings will be addressed by E. J. Garland, M.P., R. Hanson, U.F.A. Director, and Mr. Leonard, as well as the several Provincial Members.

The circular letter reads in part:

"These meetings will be important from an organization standpoint and Mr. Garland will give a resume of the work of the last session of Parliament, and especially the amendments to the Grain Act and kindred matters. We hope you will make a special effort to call the meeting in good time and see that it is properly advertised.

"If you know of any locality in your neighborhood at which it might be possible to organize or reorganize a Local kindly let me know about it as soon as you can and we will undertake such meetings as far as time will permit.

"We trust that we may depend upon your earnest co-operation in making the meetings successful for the Local and our organization."

List of Meetings

Dates and places of the meetings are given below:

Rockyford	Mon., Oct. 21, evening
Wintering Hills	Tues., Oct. 22, afternoon
Rosebud	Tuesday, Oct. 22, evening
Hesketh	Wed., Oct. 23, afternoon
Swalwell	Wed., Oct. 23, evening
Acme	Thurs., Oct. 24, evening
Irricana	Fri., Oct. 25, evening
Keoma	Sat., Oct. 26, evening
Dalroy	Mon., Oct. 28, afternoon
Langdon	Mon., Oct. 28, evening
Namaka	Tues., Oct. 29, afternoon
Strathmore	Tues., Oct. 29, evening
Cluny	Wed., Oct. 30, afternoon
Gem	Wed., Oct. 30, evening
Shouldice (Gordon Plains)	Thurs., Oct. 31, evening
Queenstown	Fri., Nov. 1, evening
Armada	Sat., Nov. 2, afternoon
Badger Lake	Sat., Nov. 2, evening
Retlaw	Mon., Nov. 4, evening
Sundial	Tues., Nov. 5, evening
Prairieville	Wed., Nov. 6, afternoon
Vulcan	Wed., Nov. 6, evening
Red Cross	Thurs., Nov. 7, evening
Berrywater	Fri., Nov. 8, evening

The Reparations Bank and World Dictatorship

"Shall an Assembly of 23 Bankers Assume Government of World by Means of the Levers of Finance?" is Question Raised by British Writer—A Feature of the "Young Plan" Which the Press Ignores.

Is agreement to set up an International Bank as provided for under the terms of the "Young Plan" for the handling of Reparations settlements in Europe the first step towards the creation of an "assembly of twenty-three bankers" to "assume the government of the world by means of the levers of finance?" There are keen critics of the recently adopted proposals who believe that it is.

Unfortunately, the newspaper press and almost all weekly periodicals have entirely neglected this aspect of the Reparations settlement. It is only in periodicals entirely free from fear of financial pressure, or courageous enough to face it, that the matter has been discussed. Yet the answer to this question is infinitely more important than any of the details of the settlement or any of the recent differences between the Powers as to the apportionment of reparations. The dominance of the world by a small group of international financiers must make of democratic government a mockery and a sham. If the fears which are widely prevalent lack adequate foundation, that should be made convincingly clear. There appears to be genuine cause for apprehension.

It is for this reason that we publish below an article from *The New Age* of London, England, in which the plans for the creation of the bank are analysed. The article will prove of especial interest to the considerable number of our readers who are interested in financial reform, and have complained that inadequate space is allotted to this subject. And although the subject is not an easy one, it will, we believe, repay careful study by all of our readers. Its bearing on the future of mankind is so vital that it cannot safely be ignored. The creation of a financial dictatorship might well put an end to the possibility of progress under a democratic system.—*Editor.*

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

(By FRANCIS TAYLOR, in *The New Age*, London)

Since the Young Plan is now accepted and the International Bank is to be formed, it may interest Social Creditors to learn how it is regarded in certain high places.

The Banker is a high-class publication describing itself as a journal of international banking. In the last two issues much space has been devoted to the subject of the proposed bank.

A French Point of View

M. Joseph Caillaux (Senateur, ancien President du Conseil) contributes a monthly article to this journal. What he says on the International Bank is most refreshing. With the fearless logic we have learnt to expect from the French he dissects and analyses, pierces down and drags up the meanings carefully wrapped up in decent obscurity, exposes them to the light and lets them condemn themselves.

Is it really necessary, he asks, that this new organisation should be a bank above the central banks? An office of international settlements, exchanging with the central banks all the necessary information and preparing, with them, all transfers, would have been amply sufficient. As for the second task to be assigned to the International Bank—dealing with Reparation payments—there is no need for a bank to fill that purpose. The operations which have been splendidly conducted by Mr. Parker Gilbert for years were bookkeeping transactions and not credit operations. There will be no need for a big international bank in future any more than there was in the past.

"The truth is," asserts M. Caillaux, "that the functions for the future bank which we have mentioned are merely complementary. Its true role is a different one. It is an important role, but it is exactly its importance which is a source of danger; and because of this it cannot be passed over in silence."

The explanation he offers is worthy of careful assimilation. He declares that the experts were for some time in an impasse. Between the amounts offered by Germany and those necessary for covering the American claims there was a wide gap. The Young Committee thought that the International Bank would provide the means of creating new resources and of raising for the United States considerable amounts which would not be obtained from Germany. While during the first thirty-seven years the working of the Young scheme will be secured by the German payments, this is not the case for the last twenty-two years. During that period it is the profits of the International Bank that ought to cover the American annuities!

Financial Dictatorship

One is tempted to pause and ask who provides the profit of the International Bank? M. Caillaux provides an answer. He says if this new institution, after having normally remunerated its capital, is able to undertake the payment of the European debt to the United States, it is because a substantial sphere of activity has been reserved for it, entirely without precedent. "Perhaps it would be as well," adds M. Caillaux, "to acknowledge *that it will be called upon to undertake the exploitation of countries whose industrial and commercial development is in a backward stage; that it will collect the international resources and will distribute credit between the nations according to its liking, supporting some and abandoning others, and obtaining an unlimited hegemony over the financial life of all the European nations.*" (My italics.—F.T.)

With skilfully applied irony M. Caillaux expresses admiration for the experts who have foreseen all these consequences and have not shrunk from them, especially as it is known that most of the provisions have been designed to permit the exercise of this new sovereignty. But the question is whether we should follow their lead in admitting without reserve that an assembly of 23 bankers should assume the government of the world by means of the levers of finance?

The Main Objections

The objections to this course are summed up under three headings—1. technical. A formidable crisis might result if a supreme council of the International Bank were to make a mistake in the management of European economic life. 2. political. European nations now base their collective life on the principle of the sovereignty of the State. It is the State that holds the supreme power of regulating economic life by means of controlling the bank of issue through various means—one of which is the choice of the governor. (Unfortunately this is no longer true—at least in England). But the International Bank scheme transforms the position of the governor. From being a confidential trustee to his Government, he becomes a member of an oligarchic committee, which may bring awkward pressure to bear upon his own Government. By means of an insidious turn, he may possess an authority superior to that which gave him his power. 3. moral and social. It is not desirable from the point of view of moral and social equilibrium of Europe that an assembly of bankers should declare openly that it would take into its hands the material welfare of the nations above the heads of the Governments. It is possible that the day will come when the idea that nations should be governed by politicians will be regarded as an illusion; but it would be better to retain this illusion and to respect the traditional forms. Not only does the Bank come into conflict with the logical order of facts. It is also subject to an internal contradiction by the fact that, though it is not within its scope to deal with American matters—it secures to American banks and American capital a privileged position by admitting them among its constituent elements and into its management.

In conclusion, M. Caillaux says it is not too late to so alter the proposals that the Bank should be reduced to an organ of liaison and administration without "ceding to it the use of resources representing a sovereign power whose creation would result in a revolutionary transformation of the political and economic foundations of Europe. It ought to be remembered that the revolutions of the upper regions provoke a reaction in the form of revolutions from the lower regions."

An American Point of View

To turn from M. Caillaux to an article on the same theme by Mr. Henry Parker Willis, of Columbia University, is like dropping down the mountain side from the keen, clear air of the heights to the vague misty warmth of the valley. We are surrounded by the "hush, hush" atmosphere.

To appreciate Mr. Willis' remarks, it should be borne in mind that the Young Plan, like its predecessor, the Dawes Plan, is the offspring of New York. It has been admitted now that the Dawes Plan was not created by General Dawes, but was worked out two years before that gentleman brought it to Europe. It is

(Continued on page [illegible])

Some Observations of Aaron Sapiro at Melville, Sask.

Report of a Speech Delivered September 27th

We reprint herewith from the *Calgary Herald* the report of a speech delivered by Aaron Sapiro on September 27th, occasioned by President Wood's expressed opposition to the proposal to create a compulsory Wheat Pool, which Mr. Sapiro has been advocating. Mr. Wood's views on that question, given in response to a request from the *Herald* on September 23rd, is republished on page 17 of this issue of *The U.F.A.*

Mr. Sapiro, in the course of his speech, declared that "every important step that has been taken in the formation of the Wheat Pool . . . has been opposed by Henry Wise Wood."

We publish on the opposite page a few relevant facts which are confirmed from official records.

Report of Mr. Sapiro's Speech

(Special Dispatch to the Herald)

MELVILLE, Sask., Sept. 27.—Speaking at a big meeting here last night of farmers from the district and Western Manitoba, Aaron Sapiro, co-operative marketing expert, replied to recent assertions in Calgary of H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A., that compulsory membership in the Wheat Pool was unthinkable.

Reiterating his views on the advantage of 100 per cent Pool control by legislation, Mr. Sapiro declared that "every important step that has been taken in the formation of the Wheat Pool and its development has first been opposed by Henry Wise Wood, the grand old man of the farm movement in Alberta."

Mr. Sapiro, concluding his Saskatchewan tour at this point under the auspices of the Saskatoon Local of the U.F.C. in favor of this compulsory pooling idea, spent a great deal of his time answering this public statement, and for the first time on a public platform laid bare the details of the struggle to form the Wheat Pool in Alberta.

He paid a glowing and generous tribute to the work done by the *Calgary Herald* in bringing him to Alberta for the primary conference, which resulted in the formation of Wheat Pools in the three Prairie Provinces, and which gave to the farmers the greatest co-operative marketing scheme in the history of the world.

"It was another Mr. Woods that started the Wheat Pool on its way," said Mr. Sapiro. "His name was not Henry Wise Wood and he was not a leader in the farm movement. He was a newspaper man, the *Calgary Herald* Mr. Woods, and his work, in co-operation with that of some of the leaders in Saskatchewan, resulted in this great organization. It was not the work of Henry Wise Wood."

Outlines Opposition

Mr. Sapiro outlined in detail the opposition of H. W. Wood at the start to the formation of the Pool, later of his opposition to the formation of the Pool elevator organization and of his attempts at various times to withhold the formation of the organization which today, in Saskatchewan alone, controls 85 per cent of the wheat of the Province.

The speaker also made reference to a recent article in Maclean's Magazine, which gave to H. W. Wood the credit for "initiating" the idea of the Pool, the father of the Pool, the man who was in reality kicked into the fatherhood of the Pool, as Mr. Sapiro put it.

In commencing his discussion of Mr. Wood's statement, Mr. Sapiro quoted from the newspaper dispatch in question.

"Mr. Wood," said the speaker, "brands as unthinkable the suggestion I am advancing.

"My reply is: Is it not unthinkable that an alleged farmer leader should give such an interview?

"Then he says the proposition presents some difficulties that he has never been able to satisfactorily adjust in his own mind. I have no quarrel with that statement.

"Then he says that we have had two systems of selling grain, both regulated by law, each controlled and regulated by legislation. He goes on:

" 'If the representatives of the pooling system acknowledge the right of the Government to legislate one system out of existence, the Government might decide to exercise that right to legislate the Pool out of existence. On the other hand if the Government legislates the oldest established grain trade out of existence by forbidding the growers to make deliveries to that trade, it thereby destroys millions of dollars worth of property that the trade has been accumulating for years under the sanction of the Government.'

"Here is my reply: Can you imagine that kind of a statement from the grand old man of Alberta? If ever the co-operative system does as much harm to the Province of Saskatchewan as I believe the speculative system has done to every Province in Canada, you should legislate the co-operative Pool out of the entire Dominion. The last man on earth who should dare to make fun of such a suggestion is the man who sets up a separate Farmers' party in his own Province so as to start up an almost economic and class war between the farmer group and the others.

"I am for farmer control of the farmers' business and throwing every speculative dealer out of all the Provinces of Canada when they get enough strength to do so. It may be right for Alberta not to do it, but Alberta has never set the pace for Saskatchewan and when Saskatchewan does it, the farmers of Alberta will do it whether Henry Wise Wood likes it or not."

Steps to Form Pool

Mr. Sapiro then told for the first time publicly the steps taken some years ago actually to form the Wheat Pool. He stated he was invited at Spokane to meet one who was said to be the leader of the farm movement from Alberta, Henry Wise Wood.

"This gentleman," said Mr. Sapiro, "asked about the co-operative system we had been preaching in the United States and I explained it. Mr. Wood said it would not do in Canada, the people would not stand for it, that it was wholly unnecessary, that he could not think of introducing the Pool contract system into Canada. He tried to make light of it and to make me feel like a cent piece. I kept on preaching the gospel of co-operation in the United States and later on I got a wire and a letter from Canada asking me to come and explain the system.

"Who sent for me? Henry Wise Wood? Not on your life. It was the editor of a Calgary newspaper and the editor of an Edmonton newspaper. They asked me to come to Alberta and explain this thing. I got a letter from Louis Brouilette, of Landis, Saskatchewan, and from Mr. McNamee, then president of the Farmers' Union of Saskatchewan, saying that they felt a change was needed in Canada and asking me to explain to them this co-operative idea.

"I came on the invitation of these men. I met the then Premier of Alberta, Mr. Greenfield, and also the present Premier, J. E. Brownlee, both of whom have always been solid for the Pool. But where did Mr. Wood stand?"

Meets Farmers' Group

Mr. Sapiro then told of a meeting of the farmers' group at which he himself was chairman and speaker, and that when it was clear that the group was enthusiastic regarding the pooling proposition, he suggested a committee be formed with a chairman and secretary to go out and put the idea to the farmers of the Province.

"I took the liberty of suggesting the chairman of that committee myself," said Mr. Sapiro. "I nominated Henry Wise Wood, called for a vote and he was elected to that position, and that was how Henry Wise Wood became converted to the Pool. That was how he favored the Pool, kicked into the fatherhood.

"But," said Mr. Sapiro, "this was not the end. The time came when the question arose of elevators. Who opposed us getting them? Henry Wise Wood. Who put the thing through? Leaders like Brouilette and you, the farmers. You said, 'We own this Pool,' and you instructed your representatives accordingly. Now Mr. Wood professes to have thought of it first."

The speaker then referred to the International Pool meeting at Kansas City at which was mooted a world Pool, the joining together in one big co-operative of the wheat countries.

"Can you imagine any of your representatives going down there and saying, 'We do not want any connection with any other countries in this matter?' Can you imagine any leader not realizing that the most valuable thing you can do if you get 100 per cent control is to join hands with these other countries? Can you imagine any farmer leader getting up and saying he was against any such combination with other countries? Henry Wise Wood did, because he is the grand old man of the Alberta farm movement."

Mr. Sapiro stated that the purpose of the creation of the U.F.C. was to wipe out old lines and get the farmers into one educational organization for Canada. "Who opposed it?" he asked. "Henry Wise Wood. But who did it? Your leaders and you."

Dispatch Referred To

The speaker concluded his references to Mr. Wood's statement by reading the following Canadian Press despatch published in the western dailies on September 12th:

"If Canada, with its limited amount of wheat, could exercise a real influence over world prices, it would seem evident that the inauguration of a universal pooling system of selling would enable the farmers to get the actual value of wheat as compared with prices he had to pay."

"Who made that statement?" asked Mr. Sapiro. "Henry Wise Wood. He made that statement two weeks ago when talking to a group of manufacturers in Calgary. Two weeks ago the universal Pool was the only way in which you could get the actual values of wheat as compared with the prices the farmer had to pay. What has happened between September 12th and September 24th? Now, he says in effect, 'You must not have this universal Pool unless you take up a collection for the poor elevator owners and the grain men who may be put out of business if you create this universal Pool.'"

In Wrong Pasture

While admitting that in his day Mr. Wood had done good work for the farmers of Alberta, Mr. Sapiro said that in opposing the formation of a 100 per cent Pool by legislation, Mr. Wood "has forgotten his old record and he is now in the wrong pasture and is feeding the wrong kind of animal."

Mr. Sapiro then developed his idea of a 100 per cent Pool by legislation as at other places in the Province, and at the conclusion answered a number of questions.

Mr. Sapiro's Unreliability as Pool Historian

Statements Which Are One Hundred Per Cent Untrue—What the Records Show

We publish below an interview given to the *Calgary Herald* by President Wood, in reference to Mr. Sapiro's Melville speech, and also some important statements from the records.

In Alberta, where the facts are well known, it is unnecessary to discuss Mr. Wood's actions in regard to the formation and development of the Pool, but it will be found of interest at this particular time to cite these items from the records, as they provide an illuminating commentary on Mr. Sapiro's irresponsible controversial methods, and disregard of truth.

The records quoted show that while efforts were still being made to re-constitute the old Canada Wheat Board, President Wood wrote, in *The U.F.A.* of June 15th, 1923:

> **"We all hope to have a Wheat Board to sell the 1923 crop, but there are few, if any of us, who do not believe that a co-operative Pool system will be the ultimate solution of the problem of marketing our farm products. In the judgment of many this is by far the most important question we are facing today, and the subject should be studied most carefully and fully. Until this question is solved, industrial stability and agricultural prosperity are impossible."**

Efforts to re-constitute the old Wheat Board failed on June 21st, when Mr. Wood was in Winnipeg. He immediately returned to Calgary, and called the U.F.A. Central Board together to consider plans for the setting up of a voluntary Wheat Pool. The Board met in Calgary on July 3rd, and plans for the creation of the Pool which had been in course of preparation for some time previously were rapidly advanced.

Prior to the meeting of the Board, Mr. Wood had prepared an article, which appeared in *The U.F.A.* of July 3rd, presenting very strongly the case for the setting up of a voluntary Wheat Pool with all possible speed. This article is reprinted in the current issue.

Mr. Sapiro arrived in Alberta about Aug. 1st and spoke in Calgary on Aug. 2nd, the date on which he claims, with obvious untruth, to have "converted" Mr. Wood to the Pool, and "kicked" him into its fatherhood.

President's Interview

(Calgary Herald, Sept. 27th)

Certain statements made by Aaron Sapiro at Melville, Sask., Thursday night were declared today by Dr. H. W. Wood to be "untrue." He referred particularly to the statement that he had offered decided opposition against the Wheat Pool idea and that the people of Canada would not stand for it. Dr. Wood declared this was "one hundred per cent untrue."

"The utter insincerity of Mr. Sapiro seems as apparent as the colossal impracticability of his compulsory Pool idea," Dr. Wood said.

Great Propagandist

"Mr. Sapiro is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, propaganda genius on the North American continent and if I had had the same confidence in his business ability and had believed that he could make any contribution to the success of the operation of the Canadian Wheat Pool I would not have hesitated to use every effort in securing his services to that end.

"It was in the interests of the Pool that I gave my interview to the *Herald* a few days ago. I made no reference whatever to Mr. Sapiro personally. I do not know why he did not answer the objections I offered to the compulsory pool system, but seems rather to go off in a tirade of personal abuse and falsification.

"Principles enunciated or information given by Mr. Sapiro would be just as good as coming from any other source and I would apply them accordingly. His personal feeling toward me and nasty talk about me are matters of the utmost indifference to me.

Stands on Record

"So far as my attitude toward the Pool and my efforts in trying to get the Pool organized since the old Wheat Board ceased operations, are well known in Western Canada and I am perfectly willing to let it go on that basis.

"In that connection I might say, that Mr. Sapiro's services and successes in organizing, conducting and stabilizing Pools have been very fully and completely exemplified in the United States since the date of our visit with each other in Spokane. I am also perfectly willing to let those accomplishments speak for him and his successes.

"Who can tell just how great a blessing it has been that Mr. Sapiro had nothing to do with the conduct of the Canadian Wheat Pool?

Problem Needs Study

"While we are in the question period we might also ask why Mr. Sapiro will not seriously discuss the real and fundamental principles involved in a hundred per cent Wheat Pool.

"These are the things the farmers of Saskatchewan should thoroughly understand before endorsing the thing that might completely wreck the Pool selling of wheat and a thing that involves the killing outright of purely co-operative selling."

Asked if he thought Mr. Sapiro's advocacy of a compulsory pool in Saskatchewan had any chance of success, Dr. Wood said: "No."

"Speeches like Mr. Sapiro made last night at Melville and on other occasions may appeal to a few farmers," Dr. Wood said, "but the farmers of these Western Provinces are not fools and are not easily led by visionary ideas.

"I am not afraid to allow the farmers of Alberta to judge me on my record on the Pool question, and their opinion means more to me than that of Mr. Sapiro."

Provincial Pools Proposed in Article of July 3, 1923

President Wood contributed an article to *The U.F.A.* on July 3rd, 1923, under the heading "CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SYSTEM CAN AND WILL BE ESTABLISHED." It was the first published formulation of plans for the setting up of a voluntary Provincial Wheat Pool—the plan which was actually followed. It opened with a survey of the effort made to re-constitute the old Wheat Pool, in accordance with the demands of the farmers' organizations, and continued:

(From *The U.F.A.*, July 3rd, 1923)

So the establishment of a Wheat Board has again failed this year, and I think it is the general opinion of those most interested in the matter, that it would be unwise, if not futile, to continue our efforts to secure a compulsory Board. This does not mean that there is an inclination anywhere among the farmers to continue submissive endurance of a selling system that they realize more fully than ever before is all wrong, and can never be made right. This system has already fallen under the condemna-

(Continued on page [illegible])

OFFICIAL NEWS from the DAIRY and POULTRY POOLS

Opening of Co-operative Milk Plant Notable Event

Thoroughly Modern Plant Commences Business in Calgary Following Ceremony Which May Prove Historic—Output Practically Doubled in First Two Weeks

Nearly one thousand persons, citizens of Calgary and milk producers of Calgary district, visited the new plant of the Calgary Co-operative Milk Company on Saturday afternoon, September 14th, the opening day. Most of those present went through the plant to see all the new equipment and machinery, and ice cream was served to all in the attractive little blue-and-white retail store which occupies the corner of the building. A large number of those who inspected the plant were also present at the opening ceremony, when brief addresses were given by H. B. Adshead, M.P. for East Calgary; W. E. Turner, school trustee and secretary of the Canadian Labor Party; J. E. Worsley, chairman of the Trades and Labor Council; Alderman Miss Edith Patterson; E. E. Roper, editor of the *Alberta Labor News*; and H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the U.F.A., who officially opened the new plant. W. A. Hunter, president of the Calgary District Milk Producers' Association, was chairman.

The building is of reinforced concrete construction, the exterior finish in white stucco with light green trim; the interior is most attractively finished in aluminum paint and cream-colored enamel, with cement floors. There is a full basement, which contains storage space, a ladies' rest room, boiler-room with gas-burning furnace, churn room and cold storage for butter (the building will also house the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool creamery) and the ice-making plant, as well as the receiving and mixing vat for the incoming milk.

Fully Modern Equipment

On the first floor are the convenient and airy offices, and most of the dairy equipment, which is all of the very latest type. After the milk is weighed, it goes into the mixing vat in the basement, then is pumped up into the pre-heating coils; thence into one of the three pasteurizers. These have automatic temperature controls, and can be used for cooling, when needed, instead of pasteurizing. In the same room is the homogenizer, used in the production of "Peerless" milk (table or coffee cream). In this the milk is subjected to a pressure process which renders future separation into cream and skim milk impossible. There is a cream separator, which was imported from Stockholm, Sweden, and has a capacity of 6,000 pounds of milk per hour.

In an adjoining room is a big cooling vat and the bottling machine, which automatically fills and caps the bottles, which are packed into the delivery boxes and are kept in the cold storage room ready for loading. In this, the temperature is kept just above the freezing point. Provision is made to load two delivery wagons at once.

Whole Process Automatic

Tracks are being laid, so that the boxes of empty bottles are conveyed through the washing machine, then to the bottling machine and on to the cold storage room. Boxes as well as bottles are put through the washing process; first through hot soda water, for cleansing; then through a hot water bath, then through live steam, for sterilization; then they are dried by means of a hot air current. The whole process is automatic; the bottles are not handled from start to finish.

All the equipment is driven by electric power, each piece having its own motor; all overhead belts are thus eliminated. There are separate receiving platforms for cream and for milk; and separate loading platforms.

The three-storied stable, with accommodation for forty horses, is located just across the railway siding. On the first floor the wagons are kept; and upstairs the horses are lodged, a long incline, with heavy plank cleats, providing access. Overhead is the hayloft.

The Opening Ceremony

In the course of the brief opening ceremony, Mr. Adshead predicted that nothing would stop the prevailing tendency towards co-operation. It was a logical development and would continue to grow in importance.

Speaking in behalf of the women interested in the Pool, Alderman Edith Patterson declared that this co-operative enterprise was not merely a matter of dollars and cents. It stood for something better, higher, holier—"All for Each and Each for All." She spoke of the experiment as "putting new milk into new bottles."

J. E. Worsley, President of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, strongly ap-

(Continued on page 28)

Plant of the Calgary Co-operative Milk Company

CO-OP MILK CO.

Splendidly equipped Headquarters of the recently organized company in which producers and consumers will share in the surplus earnings. About a thousand persons—milk producers of the Calgary district and city consumers mainly connected with the Labor movement, inspected the plant on the opening day. The building also houses the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool.

Relation of the Wheat Pool to Other Industrial Interests

An Address by H. W. Wood Before the Convention of Canadian Chambers of Commerce

President Wood addressed the Convention of Canadian Chambers of Commerce in Calgary on September 25th. He dealt in a comprehensive way with the organization and purposes of the Wheat Pool and its relation to other interests in Canada's industrial life. The address in full follows:

In discussing the Canadian Wheat Pool I presume that you, as representatives of other business and industrial interests, will want to know the reason why we have inaugurated this movement, what we hope to accomplish for ourselves, and what bearing it will have on other legitimate interests.

I take it as self evident that the supreme enterprise of the human race is the construction of a social system under which all elements will be working together, systematically and harmoniously, in the interests of human welfare. I also take it as manifestly true that the foundation and framework of such a structure is industry—not any particular class or element of industry, but industry as a whole, embracing all classes and individuals. If this is true all industrial effort, individual or organized, that will not ultimately fit into a constructive program, looking forward to this end, can contribute nothing to social well-being. It is on this basis that the activities of the farmers' movement of Western Canada, including the Wheat Pool, must stand or fall before the impartial judgment of the industrial world.

To begin with, the Wheat Pool is a selling institution only, and the purpose is to get better prices for our wheat. The reason we want better prices for our products, including wheat is that the prices we have been receiving under the old method of selling, have not enabled us to pay the prices that are charged for what we have to buy in maintaining the standard of living others are enjoying who make no greater contribution to social welfare than we do. It is not so much a question of getting any stated price per bushel for our wheat. It is more a question of the relation it bears to the prices we have to pay. A dollar a bushel might be enough, while two dollars a bushel might be too little. The maintenance of the right relationship of prices is not only necessary to the permanent welfare of different industrial classes, but it is essential to industrial efficiency and solidarity. This, of course, applies to industrial construction and not to industrial conflict.

We find that the prices of what we have to buy are dealt with efficiently by the sellers, beginning with the manufacturers of finished products. We, as producers, had little to do with the prices at which our own products had been sold. We sold our wheat to the Trade at the price that was being paid by the Trade on the day of delivery.

No Object to Trade

The Grain Trade of Western Canada is well organized. There is probably no better organization of the same character in the world, but buying from the producer at a better price is no more an object with them, that is selling to the consumer at a lower price. They operate for profit only. From the producers' standpoint this system cannot be depended upon to put the price of raw products on the proper level with finished products. Just how to go about the solution of this problem has been agitating the minds of the farmers for years. We could conceive of no logical hope except through mobilization of our product, and the centralized control of their selling. The producers of raw products must develop just as much efficiency as the producers of finished products. Hence the Wheat Pool.

At this point I would like to call your attention to the fact that in this movement the problems of production are in nowise directly involved. We are dealing directly with the problems of distribution. From the production standpoint the farmer has been keeping step with modern progress growing out of applied science. As a distributor he is involved almost entirely as buyer and seller, and as such he has been a great industrial laggard.

While the manufacturers have completely revolutionized their selling system, and labor has not been far behind, the third and primary industrial class, the farmer, has been selling as inefficiently as he did a century ago. In the meantime he has been advancing all sorts of imaginary reasons for his trouble, and advocating visionary and impractical remedies, usually through legislation involving arbitrary adjustments. It finally dawned on him that the primary trouble grew out of wrong relation of prices, and that he would have to assume greater responsibility in dealing with the prices of his own products.

Not a New Idea

Co-operative marketing of farm products was not a new idea. It had been tried to some extent, with more or less satisfactory results, but nothing else so impressed the Canadian farmer with the efficiency of centralized selling of his products as did the Canadian Wheat Board in the selling of the 1919 wheat crop. It is true that this did not represent voluntary pooling, but the fundamental principle of centralized selling is the same in both instances, and is just as possible of accomplishment in either case.

Coincident with the Canadian Wheat Board, government guaranteed prices were operative in the United States and had practically the same effect on prices in that country that the Wheat Board had in Canada. I know of nothing in history that has had such an influence on the world prices in times of peace, as the centralized selling of the North American 1919 crop of wheat. The Canadian wheat growers would gladly have had the Government continue selling their wheat for them, but failing this a large number of them decided to undertake to do for themselves, through co-operation, what the Canadian Wheat Board had done for them in the selling of the 1919 crop.

Origin of Wheat Pool

On October 29th, 1923, the Alberta Wheat Pool, with 25,600 members, began selling operations, and sold approximately thirty four and a quarter million bushels of Alberta wheat that season. The next year the three Provincial Pools, recognizing the efficiency of centralization, organized a common selling agency to handle all the Pool wheat of Western Canada. This agency has been in operation continuously since its beginning, and for the last three or four years its sales have approximated one million dollars a day to every selling day of the year. What its effect on world prices has been, is a matter of more or less controversy and, of course, cannot be settled definitely, but that it has been a real "bull" factor in the world's wheat market is recognized by the best authorities in the world, including Broomhall.

If the Canadian Wheat Pool, with its limited amount of wheat, can exercise a real influence over world prices, it would seem to be evident that the inauguration of a universal pooling system of selling would enable the farmer to get the actual value of wheat as compared with the prices he has to pay. Of course, the problem of over-production, carry-overs, etc., is involved, but if the major problem of selling can be solved intelligently, I know of no reason for believing that the secondary problems cannot be dealt with just as efficiently.

The Vital Question

Assuming the ultimate success of the Pool system in dealing with agricultural products, I presume the vital question in the minds of representatives of other industrial elements is what effect it will have on industrial relations and business interests generally. Will it mean the inauguration of internal industrial warfare, each class dealing efficiently with prices, and trying to gain an advantage over the other by raising its prices to higher levels to the detriment of trade and industry as a whole?

The answer to this question depends on the decisions of the industrial classes. If they decide to continue industrial conflict, there can be no question in regard to that conflict intensifying as the efficiency of each class increases, but on the other hand as each industrial class develops efficiency it becomes better qualified to take its proper place in the inauguration of an organized, intelligently operated, service giving, industrial system.

The inauguration of such a system at the present time would be an impossibility. Efficiency and inefficiency cannot function together. With a high degree of efficiency in some classes in dealing with the problems of distribution, and others with none at all, class co-operation is impossible and class conflict inevitable. In such a conflict the weaker class is the victim, logically and even justly so. It is nature's way of driving the inefficient and indifferent to the performance of their duty. The farmer, for years, has realized his inefficiency as an industrial class, but is just awaking to the fact that he is responsible for that condition and that he alone can remedy it. That he can do it, there is not the slightest doubt, and that he will do it, I think, is just as doubtless, but the process involves mass mobilization and the development of mass intelligence. By mass intelligence I mean the intelligence of the mass as differentiated from the individuals in the mass.

When any industrial class learns to carry on intelligent team-work within itself it will be better qualified to enter into co-operation and team-work with other classes. I think there is reasonable hope that in no very distant future there will be a beginning of co-operation and team work between the classes in industrial construction. This, in my opinion, will be the supreme test of the ability of the human race to become civilized.

Farmers' Responsibility

In the meantime I think the responsibility of the farmer to the future is great, and that the work necessary in preparing himself to fully meet that responsibility is perhaps greater and more difficult than that of any other class. All through the past he has considered himself a producer and a producer only. He has expected other people to take care of all that is involved in distribution, and wondered why his interests were not better taken care of. He has grumbled, found fault, theorized, and expected results, but got nothing that was satisfactory. He produced in order that he might live and enjoy the comforts of life, but he found that if distribution was so manipulated that what he produced would not bring enough in exchange to furnish those comforts, after overhead expenses were paid, there must be something wrong with distribution.

Dread of Overproduction

He has been producing all that the world requires for consumptive purposes. In fact, one of the things he has to dread is over-production. He has also found that insofar as he is concerned, over-production is frequently the cause of under-consumption. If producers of finished products produced to capacity as recklessly as farmers, and neglected distribution as the farmers have been doing, disaster would be the inevitable result.

In fact, the farmer has much to learn from the manufacturer. He will have to develop capacity for dealing intelligently with all that is involved in stabilizing the prices of his products on a parity with prices he has to pay, putting first emphasis, of course, on efficient production, but also dealing just as intelligently with periodical over-production. All classes will have to learn that weakening the purchasing power of one class immediately arrests the efficiency of industry as a whole.

The Wheat Pool has been in operation in Western Canada for approximately six years. During that period the price of wheat has averaged considerably higher than in any like period during normal times of peace when there was no serious shortage in the world. It has been gradually developing the reputation as a "bull" factor in dealing with world prices. In any event it has brought more money into Western Canada, both on account of increased prices and quantity. It is needless to say that this increased the prosperity of the farmers, and I think it safe to say that legitimate trade has shared in that prosperity equally with the farmers. The farmer, as the primary producer, is a wealth producer. As a consumer, he is the greatest support to legitimate trade when he can get the money with which to buy.

Weakest on Individual Basis

Numerically speaking, the farmer represents the largest industrial class. Acting as individuals, he is the weakest class. But thoroughly organized and sanely guided, there is no reason why he cannot become the strongest. Neither, in the final analysis, is there any good reason for believing that he will not become organized and a great industrial force. In that event, what will he do with his power? Will he adopt a policy of exploitation of other classes, or become an industrial stabilizer in the interest of industrial equality and efficiency? I think the latter is by far the more probable.

This is not a self righteous claim. He will realize that as the primary producer, and the greatest ultimate consumer, he has no opportunity to share in any exploitation that goes on between the producer and the consumer in industrial class conflict. His best interest can be served only through class co-operation and industrial efficiency. He, above all others, should be interested in scientific industrial construction. All inefficiency or waste that goes on in distribution reacts to his detriment, either as a producer or ultimate consumer.

Payment of $325,000 Pool Elevator Interest

(By Pool Publicity Department)

The Alberta Wheat Pool has issued cheques totalling approximately $325,000 in payment of interest at the rate of six per cent on deductions made for elevator and commercial reserve purposes from deliveries of Pool wheat from 1923 to 1927 inclusive. The interest payment covers the term from August 31, 1928, to August 31, 1929.

It is intimated in the announcement accompanying the interest cheques that no disbursement of the principal fund is expected to be made for the time being. The reserves have been accumulated in accordance with the growers' contract.

The total number of cheques issued was approximately forty thousand. Payments of interest under one dollar were not made owing to the cost of distributing such small sums.

NO COMPULSORY POOL

(*Calgary Herald*)

Dr. H. W. Wood, President of the Alberta Wheat Pool, has delivered an effective reply to Mr. Aaron Sapiro's recent suggestion in Regina for the establishment of a compulsory Pool in Saskatchewan. Briefly, what Mr. Sapiro proposes is that when two-thirds of the wheat growers in the Province have joined the Pool organization voluntarily the remainder shall be compelled by legislation to market their grain through the Pool. The undemocratic nature of the plan is further enhanced by the provision that the growers so drafted against their will shall have no voice in the management.

Dr. Wood is not stating the position too strongly when he describes Mr. Sapiro's plan as unthinkable. It is apparent to Dr. Wood as to other students of the co-operative selling system that the use of compulsion by the Government would in the end bring disaster in its train. The power and success of the movement have centred largely in its voluntary character. No one has been forced to join it against his will or his better judgment. The Wheat Pools in the three Prairie Provinces have been an immense success. They have attracted the attention of the whole world and they are steadily growing in membership as they have demonstrated the efficiency of the co-operative system of marketing.

There are still many wheat growers in the West, however, who are not convinced the Pool can do more for them than their own unaided judgment. Their number is being diminished, not by compulsion or boycott, but by the results of the Pool movement.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Sapiro, who deserves much credit for his effective pioneer services in establishing the Pool movement in Western Canada, should now seek to interfere in a matter which concerns the prairie grain growers and the Governments of these Provinces. He is doing the cause a serious disservice in these recurring attempts to stir up bad feeling between Pool and non-Pool members. Confiscation of property is not popular in this country and the destruction of the old established grain trade by law would create a very serious issue. Many dangerous complications would be raised. As the President of the Alberta Wheat Pool points out, one cannot conceive of a Government undertaking to force the delivery of all grain to any one selling agency without also taking the responsibility, or at least a joint responsibility, of the control of that system. The old Canadian Wheat Board is an example of the simplest method. Neither the farmers nor the Governments want to revert to any kind of direct government control.

PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS

"The Rochdale Pioneers considered the 'needs' of their members, both as consumers and as producers, and visualized the possibility of satisfying their needs in both capacities. Every thorough-going co-operator today has the same vision. Above all, they sought to introduce a new spirit into industry and social life. They wished to make industry the servant of man instead of his master. They desired to introduce into industry the sweetness and harmony of co-operation in place of the jealousy and rivalry of cut-throat competition. They wished to make each man's good the care of all, and the welfare of all the object of each. They sought to give trade a moral basis, and to make it a co-operative effort to raise the standard of life in all its phases, instead of an economic struggle. They wished 'service,' not 'profit,' to be the object of industrial organization. It is in this difference of object that a co-operative society differs most essentially from a joint-stock company."—Professor Hall, Adviser of Studies British Co-operative Union.

MORE TROUBLE AHEAD

Bobby was obstinate one day and refused to say his lesson to his teacher.

"But you know it quite well," she urged.

"Yes," admitted Bobby.

"Then, why don't you say it to me?"

"'Cause if I say it now you'll only make me learn something else tomorrow."

—*Fort William Times-Journal.*

THE BUTTER MASQUERADE

[illegible]

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

[illegible]

News & Views

[illegible]

membership at Augus
and total acreage 4.46
acreage per contract

[illegible]

Changes in Grain Act

[illegible]

The Big Family

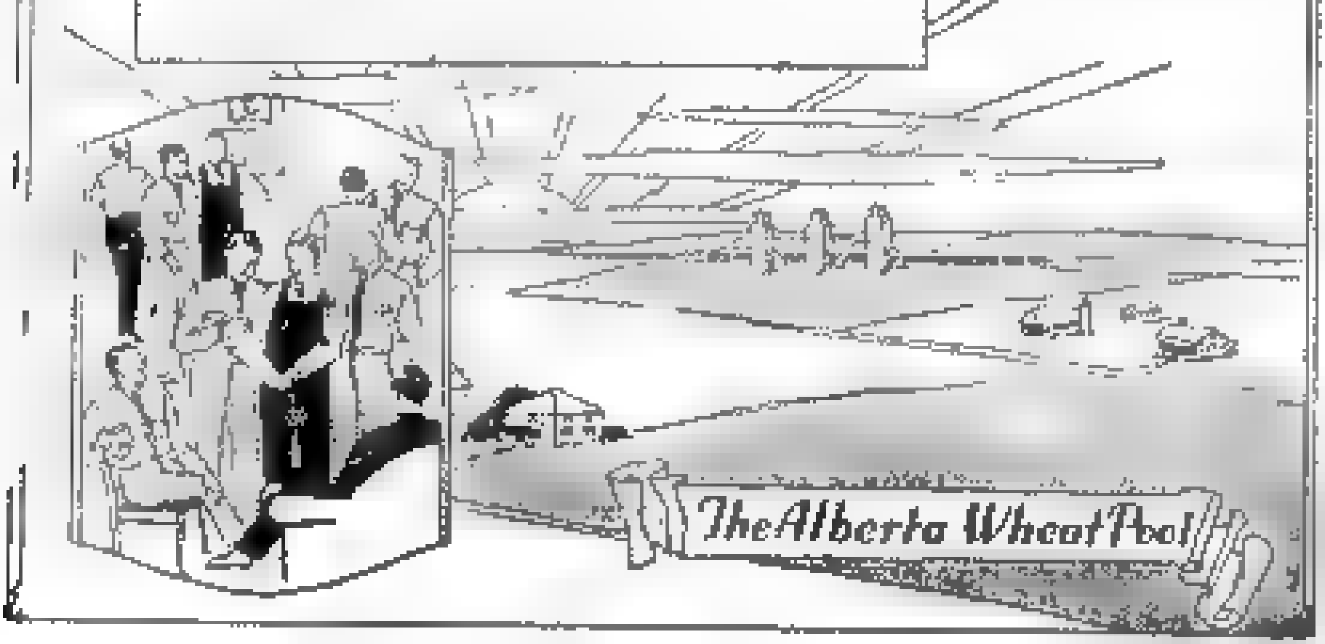
LIVERPOOL
AMSTERDAM
TOKIO
ROME

THE BIG FAMILY

Liverpool and Amsterdam and Tokio and Rome
Buy the hard Alberta wheat that father grows at home,
Golden prairie treasure yielding thirty to the acre,
Buy it as they need it for the miller and the baker.

Should we sell it all at once? Nay, surely it is clear
We might better spread the sales around the circling year,
Meeting every monthly need of lands across the sea,
Getting us a fairer price, and more felicity.

Forty thousand farmers stand with father to declare
They will pool Alberta wheat and sell it everywhere,
Forty thousand brothers underneath the prairie sun,
Helping one another till the yearly task is done.



Expansion of Alberta Pool Elevator System

Pool Elevators Are Proving To Be of Real Value to Membership

The Alberta Wheat Pool has been making an effort to point out to all members of the organization who are located in the vicinity of a Pool elevator that it is their duty and privilege to deliver to it every bushel of their grain. It must be admitted in all frankness that with the greatly diminished crop in Alberta this year Pool elevators must handle every possible bushel of Pool wheat in order to operate with the greatest economy.

Four years ago the Alberta Pool elevator system was started at the request (I might even say demand) of the Pool members. That year a [illegible] three houses comprised the entire system. Since then Pool elevators have sprung up in every part of Alberta, until now there are 134 within the confines of the Province.

Not Built for Profits

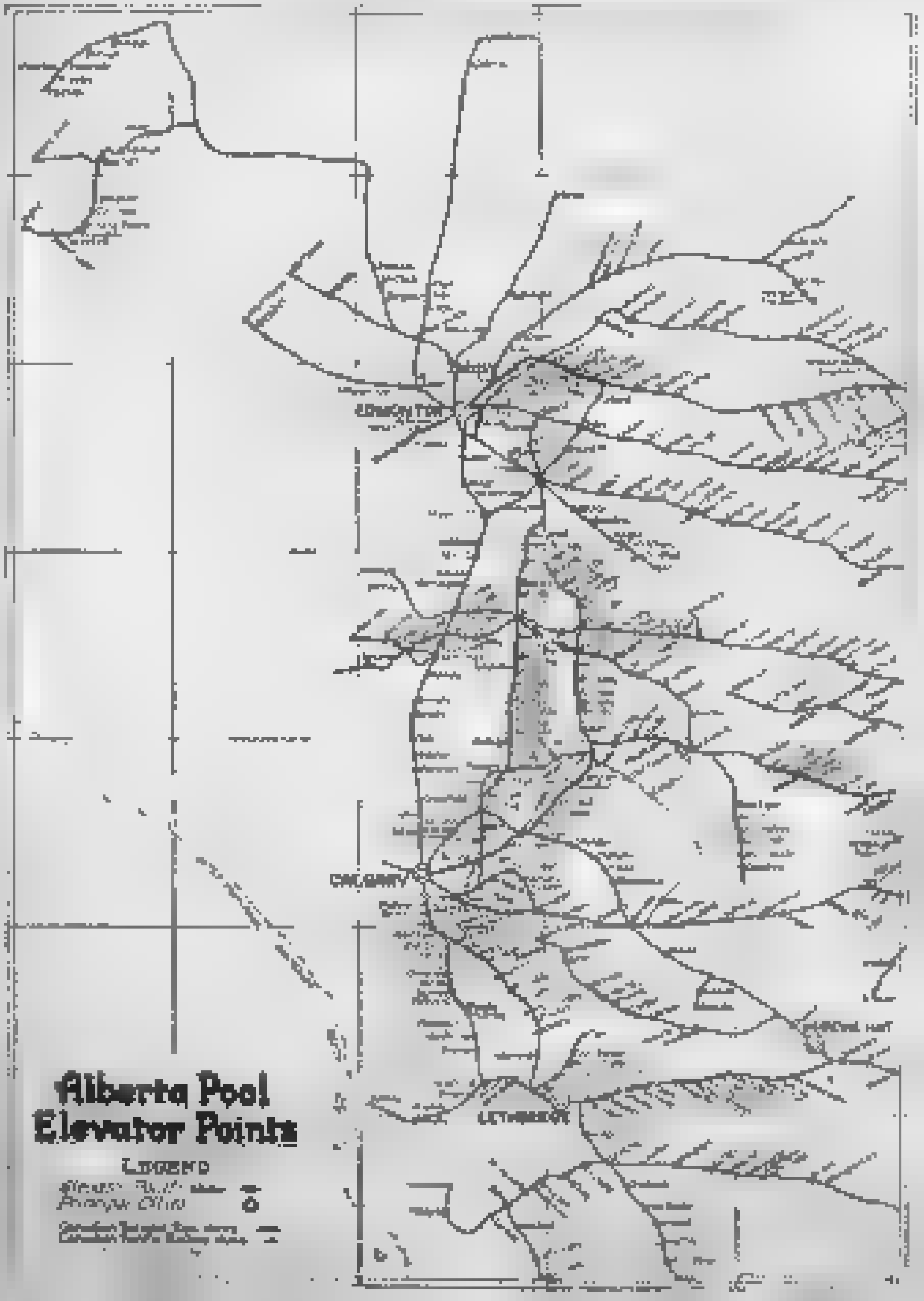
The purpose of these Pool elevators is to give service to the membership. They were not built with any idea of profits. Where is the advantage to the Pool member if his elevator system makes a profit at his expense, even if this profit is turned back to him at the end of the year? The actual equitable basis of operation is to give each and every member every possible consideration with no special privileges to any particular ones.

This basis of operation is diametrically opposite to that on which the elevator corporations have always operated in Western Canada. The Pool system has been of real value to the membership, and it is tremendously important that every member should realize his responsibilities and the need for maintaining this elevator system in a high state of efficiency. Alberta Pool members have invested in the Pool elevator system the enormous sum of more than six million dollars. This valuable equity must be protected and preserved and the best way to do so is to deliver your grain to Pool houses. It is true you will possibly be subjected to tempting inducements by private corporations who are terribly eager to get a large volume of grain, especially in this short crop year, but the true co-operator with a full knowledge of what is at stake, will not be lured from his own elevator system.

The Wheat Pool would like to see its members delay their deliveries at points where the Pool elevator is subject to congestion in order that there should not be an overflow from Pool elevators, but that Pool grain should pass through in an orderly manner. As an inducement for Pool farmers to hold back their grain, farm storage of 2c a bushel will be paid on Pool wheat delivered on and after December 2nd.

To 'Balance the Beam'

At the beginning of the season all the Pool elevator agents were called into conference at Calgary and the basis upon



Alberta Pool Elevator Points

LEGEND

Elevators Built

Pooling Points ○

Canadian National Railway lines

Canadian Pacific Railway lines

[illegible]

Strong Pool Benefits All Western Wheat Growers

[illegible]

[illegible]

Orderly Marketing Is More Than Catchword

[illegible]

Wheat Pool Meetings

[illegible]

Estimate Crop Will Be About Half Last Year's

Official Crop Estimate of Canadian Pool Carefully Prepared by Statisticians

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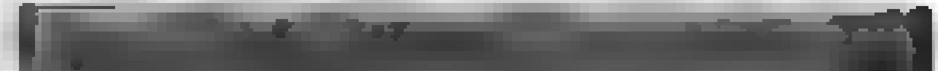
Best Yield of Wheat by Pool Member



[illegible]

President Declares "Compulsory Pool" Idea Unthinkable

[illegible]

Wheat Pool Refunding Capital Stock

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHEAT POOL MEMBERS

[illegible]

Interests of the United Farm Women

An Interesting Diary of the Eighteenth Century

[illegible]

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

[illegible]

necessity of some effort being made to prevent the spread of communicable diseases in our rural districts. After Mrs. Banner's address, Mrs. R. C. Ellis gave a reading. Roll call was answered by hints on salad making. About twenty-five visitors were present, from Rumsey and Morrin U.F.W.A. Locals.

DIRECTOR GUEST AT GRANUM

Mrs. V. Dwelle, U.F.W.A. Director for Macleod constituency, was the guest of Granum U.F.W.A. Local at their September meeting held at the home of Mrs. C. E. Fisher. Mrs. Dwelle gave a very interesting talk on the 'Seven Ages of Man,' says Mrs. Lydia Ash, secretary, adding, "A pleasant afternoon was spent and a lovely lunch served by our hostess, enjoyed by all."

TO MAKE WINTER HATS

The monthly meetings of Lavoy U.F.W.A. Local have been held at members' homes and greatly enjoyed, says a letter from Mrs. E. Tweedle, secretary. After cold weather comes they are usually held in town. In early summer the Local held a millinery class, Mrs. Yee acting as demonstrator for the second time. Later Mrs. N. gave a class on flower making, and twenty ladies attended, making roses and other flowers of every shade from wool, silk and chenille. The Local have purchased a book on millinery and are holding a special meeting to make their winter hats.

* * *

STUDY SCHOOL BILL

"At one of our summer meetings," writes Mrs. E. M. Hubler, secretary of Helmsdale U.F.W.A. Local, "we had as our guests the Springburn Women's Institute, and together we took up the study of Hon. Perren Baker's proposed new School Act. R. Marler, our student missionary, kindly read the bill, after which a general discussion took place, and we all felt that we had a better understanding of the changes which the Minister advocates. We voted to continue the study of this subject. At the close of the meeting a delicious lunch was served on the lawn by our hostess, Mrs. F. Jaques."

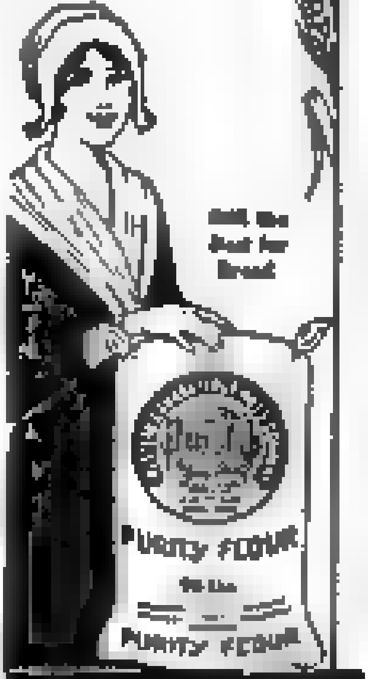
* * *

U.F.W.A. Conference at Olds

A Conference of U.F.W.A. Locals in the Red Deer constituency was held at Olds School of Agriculture on September 18th.

The Conference was opened by singing "O Canada." Mrs. [illegible] was unanimously elected chairman. After a few addresses by Nelson Smith, M.L.A., in which he welcomed the members and visitors to Olds, delegates gave reports on work done by their respective Locals during the year.

Mrs. Watt then spoke on "Evolution by Co-operation," and other subjects of interest to U.F.W.A. members. During her discourse Mrs. Watt paid a high tribute to Hon. Perren Baker for the stand he is making for education, her fluency and clear enunciation enabling all present to enjoy the address. Several members who have not heard Mr. Baker speak on the New School Bill, a subject of vital importance in our rural districts and over which there has been so much controversy, will regret a lost opportunity. Mr. Baker explained this bill fully, and no doubt dispelled many mistaken ideas on the subject when he



PURITY PLAIN PASTRY

—the most tempting mouthful that can be placed on the table—can be baked to perfection by anyone having the most elementary knowledge of cooking who uses Purity Flour.

Take 3½ cups Purity Flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 cup shortening, ½ cup cold water.

Mix flour and salt, cutting in the shortening until the mixture is like fine meal. Mix thoroughly with the water. Roll out thin, keeping it quite dry. This will make crust for 3 pies. For extra rich pastry use half butter and half lard.

PURITY FLOUR

Purity Flour Cook Book of 180 pages of recipes is Bread, Pastry and Cake Baking, is equal to a Domestic Science Education, and it will be mailed anywhere for 30c.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited, Winnipeg
24

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS
— TO THE —
OLD COUNTRY

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

BOOK NOW TO GET CHOICE ACCOMMODATION

THROUGH SERVICE TO THE SEABOARD

From	Steamer	Date	To
Montreal	"Andania"	Nov. 22nd	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
Montreal	"Ausonia"	Nov. 23rd	Plymouth, Cherbourg, London
Montreal	"Letitia"	Nov. [illegible]	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
Halifax	"Hellig Olav"	Nov. 26th	Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen
Halifax	"Stavangerfjord"	Nov. 27th	Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo
Quebec	"Regina"	Nov. 28th	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
Halifax	[illegible]	Dec. 1st	Havre
Halifax	"President"	Dec. [illegible]	Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp
Halifax	"Berlin"	Dec. [illegible]	Southampton, Cherbourg, Bremen
Halifax	"Doric"	Dec. [illegible]	Plymouth, Havre, London
Halifax	"Celtic"	Dec. [illegible]	Queenstown, Liverpool
Halifax	"Drottningholm"	Dec. [illegible]	Gothenburg
Halifax	"Frederik VIII"	Dec. [illegible]	Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen
Halifax	"Lituania"	Dec. [illegible]	Copenhagen, Danzig
Halifax	"Athenia"	Dec. [illegible]	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Halifax	"Baltic"	Dec. [illegible]	Queenstown, Liverpool

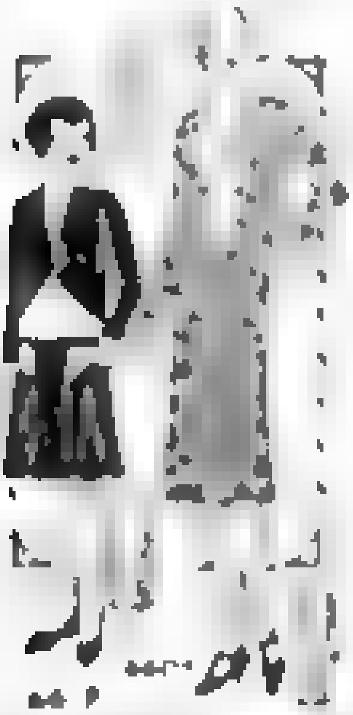
Get full particulars from local Agent or write
JOS. MADILL, District Passenger Agent, Edmonton

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

[illegible]

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

[illegible]



[illegible]

material required [illegible] wide. [illegible] and cuffs of contrasting material 1 yard is required

Seasonable Recipes

[illegible]

◆

Two Notable British Women at Geneva

[illegible]

The Clan at Strathmore

[illegible]

[illegible]

U.F.A. Junior Activities

The University Reading Course

[illegible]

Training for Leadership

[illegible]

[illegible]

Buy a Mutual Endowment

Become Independent!

[illegible]

The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada

MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER
MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER
IS ALWAYS
RELIABLE

[illegible]

CANCER

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Should Canada Follow the Example of Denmark?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Devious Methods of Power Trust to Start Newspaper

[illegible]

By GEORGE L. KNAPP in Labor

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

route through the South as a roving commission to buy newspapers, bought control of the Boston Herald and Traveler, financed the Chicago Journal, and put several million dollars into the chain of newspapers organized by Frank Gannett, one of which is the Brooklyn Eagle.

Trust Needed a Weapon

The subject of the talk between the Martins and Stevens was the newspaper situation in Mobile. The two papers were rapping the Trust and the latter wished an effective weapon for a counter offensive.

After the conference Thomas W. Martin, president of the power company, asked Victor H. Hanson, publisher of the Age Herald and the News in Birmingham, Ala., to find some good newspaper man to publish a new paper in Mobile.

Hanson, whose Birmingham papers are said to be tied to the Power Trust, suggested Bender, and sent him to Stevens, who handled the subsequent arrangements.

Since the commission got on the trail, the Power Trust money has been paid back by McGowan to Aldridge and by Aldridge to Martin. For the moment, therefore, McGowan holds the sack for the entire loss.

Norris's Vigorous Comment

Senator Norris, who was first to call attention to the Mobile Press, commented plainly and with vigor on this proof that he was right.

"The investigation of the Mobile newspaper situation," said Senator Norris, "discloses that where the trust could not buy a newspaper or control it through advertising or other means, they did not hesitate to establish a new paper.

"The trust took extraordinary pains to cover their tracks. It took all the ingenuity of Mr. Healy, attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, to worm the evidence out of these unwilling witnesses.

"With all the disclosures that have been made it does not seem possible that an honest thinking, patriotic people would longer tolerate the domination of this gigantic monopoly in the politics of our country, commencing with the smallest of municipal offices and reaching up to the head of the Government itself.

"The cry of regulating such a monopoly is preposterous when we realize that it is already large enough to exert the national hold in regulating the Government."

◆

U. S. WHEAT SOLD IN CANADA

Farmers along the United States side of the International Boundary are said to be selling their wheat at Canadian points. They are able to do this at a profit after paying the Canadian duty on account of the higher prices prevailing in Canada. These importations are considered noteworthy on account of the fact that Canada is already the largest wheat exporter in the world. During the last crop year the Dominion exported 351,082,378 bushels. The next highest exporter was the United States with 108,307,000 bushels followed by Argentina with [illegible] bushels and Australia with 30,201,000 bushels.

The higher prices of wheat in Canada enable American farmers to pay the Canadian duty of 12 cents a bushel and still sell to advantage in the Canadian market.

◆

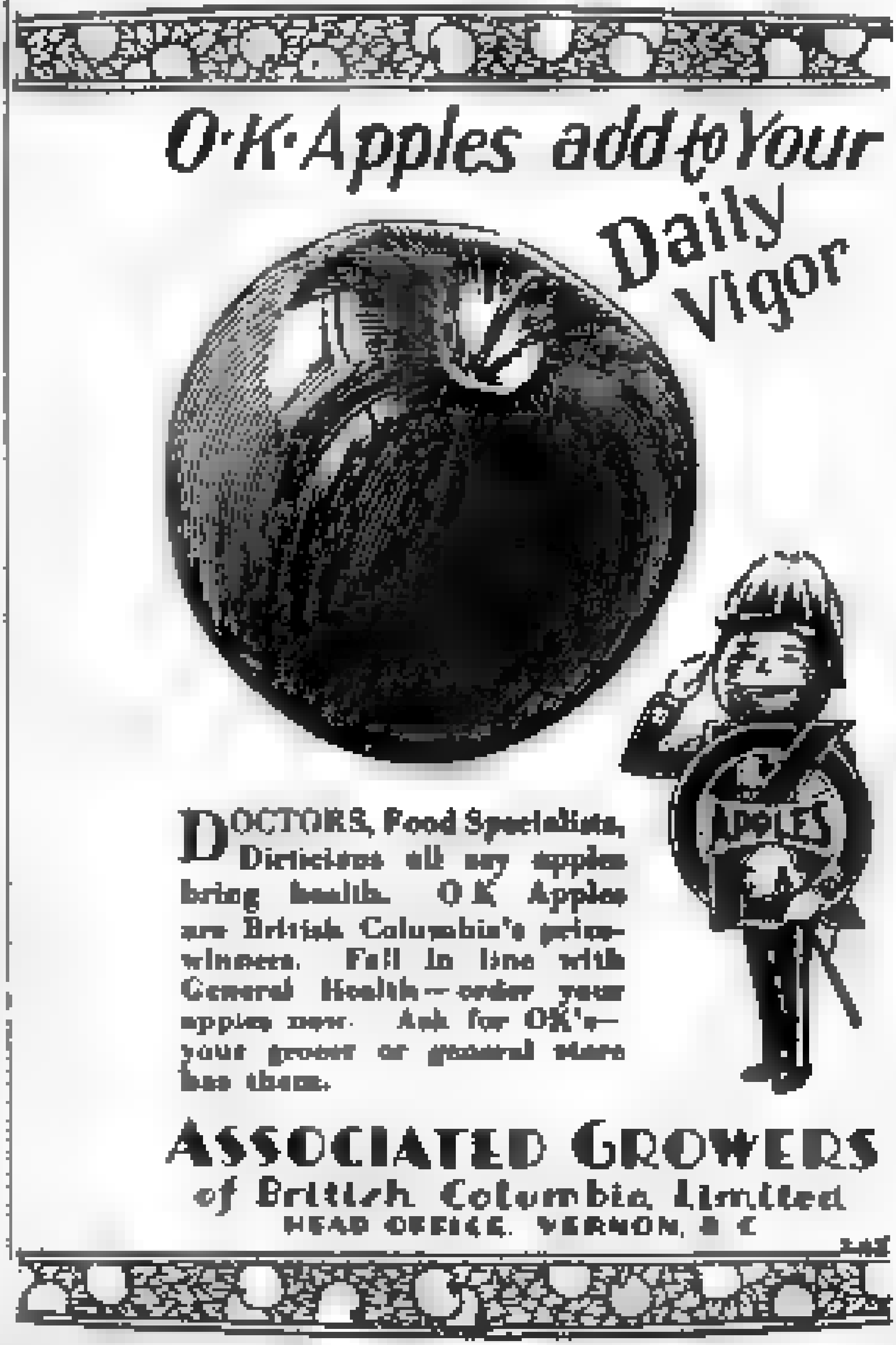
EVIDENTIAL CIRCUMSTANCE

"You're scared to fight."

"I ain't, but me mother'll lick me."

"An' how'll she know?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."—*Washington Star*.


O·K·Apples add to Your Daily Vigor
APPLES

DOCTORS, Food Specialists, Dieticians all say apples bring health. O.K. Apples are British Columbia's prize-winners. Fall in line with General Health—order your apples now. Ask for OK's—your grocer or general store has them.

ASSOCIATED GROWERS
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HEAD OFFICE, VERNON, B.C.

Ship Your Grain
TO
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG

LOUGHEED BUILDING
CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

Correspondence

few members of the people, until the latter refuse to tolerate longer a condition that places about 85 per cent of the people in bondage to that worse than useless privileged class at present in control of the country's monetary system.

Reinforce Ottawa Group

And it is to be hoped that the next election will result in the awakening of the people and their returning to Ottawa with representatives that shall give strength to [illegible] group and agitation in Parliament forced from the grip of special privilege the present [illegible] which [illegible] and credit [illegible] with [illegible] and proper amendments be made to do that which is [illegible] and when that is done it will no longer be necessary for one to approach another [illegible] in search of money [illegible] should be [illegible] from and [illegible] by the state.

The money that is being managed and that has been managed by the [illegible] in [illegible] people [illegible] people who are unfamiliar with [illegible] and conditions and whose interests are [illegible] the standard [illegible]. The great [illegible] already [illegible] a long way [illegible] of solving the [illegible] problem [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the ground and also had [illegible] or [illegible] passage.

More power to those who are doing [illegible] the general public [illegible] and their [illegible] magazine, and may [illegible].

J. [illegible]
U.F.A. Local No. [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible], Alta.

◆

PAYMENT OF INTEREST

Editor The U.F.A.:

Mr. [illegible]'s article, "Interest: How It Works" [illegible] an important general question.

It is important for two reasons. First because a correct view of it is essential [illegible] group of the working of our present [illegible] system and second [illegible] the question is still [illegible] many of us with problems [illegible] through good [illegible] points [illegible] the question [illegible] cleared up. The main reason [illegible] that he [illegible] to make a [illegible] can be seen [illegible] and the present [illegible] of wealth [illegible] that he [illegible] the question [illegible] a higher value on a thing [illegible] these two points in order and consider them briefly.

Surplus Production

Broadly speaking interest arises chiefly from the [illegible] a surplus of production over consumption [illegible] product [illegible] an additional [illegible] productive power. [illegible] that [illegible] a community [illegible] from consuming all he or it produces, there [illegible] a surplus of capital [illegible] the [illegible]

Fine For Form Work

FOR ploughing or any other sort of farm work there is no better footwear than a pair of [illegible] waterproof Miner boots.

Miner Rubbers are famous with farmers all over the country [illegible] dependability and long wearing qualities.

Only the best materials are used in making Miners and all parts [illegible] together by the Miner [illegible] Process.

This process makes Miner [illegible] and tough [illegible].

Thousands of farmers and other outdoor workers have learned by experience that Miners are better!

You too will find them [illegible].

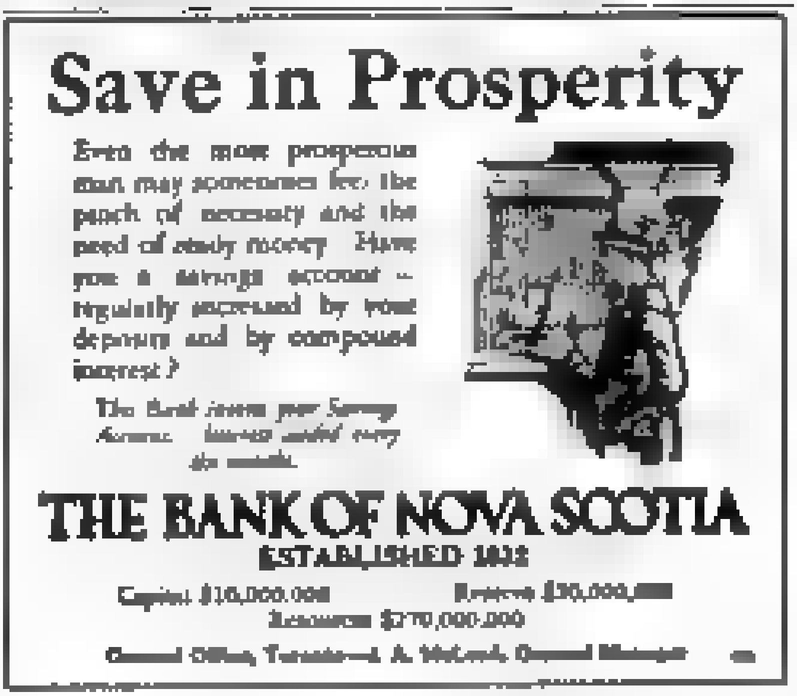
MONITOR

"Ask for Miner's"

THE MINER RUBBER CO. [illegible]

MINER RUBBERS

KEEP THE FEET DRY



Save in Prosperity

Even the most prosperous man may sometimes feel the pinch of necessity and the need of ready money. Have you a savings account — regularly increased by your deposits and by compound interest?

The Bank [illegible] your Savings Account [illegible] every [illegible] months.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital $10,000,000 Reserve $20,000,000

Resources $270,000,000

General Office, Toronto. J. A. McLeod, General Manager

for them to pass over the border line into the real promised land of co-operative grain marketing.

This does not mean that these companies should, through their management, control and operate a company Pool. It means that the companies should be merged into a real co-operative Pool operated by and in the interest of the producers, in full accord with the Sapiro principles of co-operative marketing. The officials of one of the companies are already seriously considering this question. The other company has not yet been heard from on the question. Suppose the companies for some reason are not ready to move at once in this enterprise, what then?

If the leaders of the three Provinces can not or will not organize a Pool and if the companies are not yet ready to act in the initiative, the only thing left is for the people of each Province, through their own primary organizations, assisted where necessary by the Provincial Government, to move as quickly as possible in the organization of a Provincial Pool. Through this method the wheat growers of each Province will become directly responsible for their own Pool, and the leaders of each Province will be directly responsible for their actions to their own people. As fast as the Provinces are organized they can join together in one Pool or selling system.

The U.F.A. Marketing Committee is busy preparing a report to present to the Board which meets [illegible]. This report will outline a plan of organization of a Provincial Wheat Pool.

This committee [illegible] the [illegible] Ministers, Premier Greenfield, Mr. Brownlee, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] were in conference last Friday. The proposal of a Provincial Pool and plans of organization were gone into very carefully.

The Board of Directors will go fully into this matter at its meeting this week. At the present time it does not seem possible that this organization can be completed in time to handle the 1923 crop, but I think I can give positive assurance that it will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, consistent with safety.

* * *

Late U.F.W.A. News

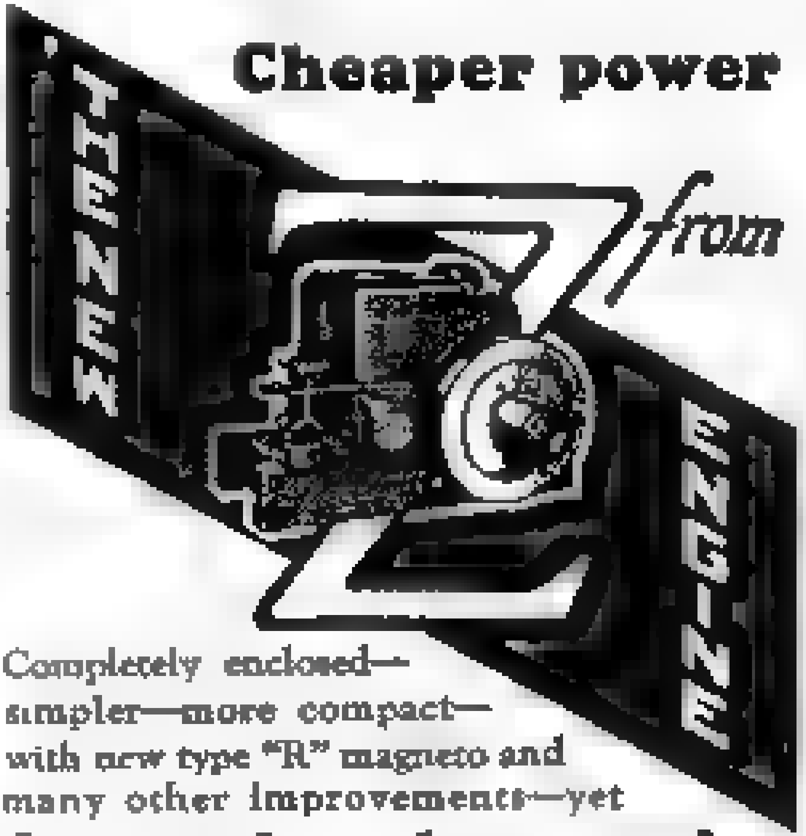
Mrs. Walt Page, local President of the U.F.W.A., recently organized Fort Assiniboine U.F.W.A. Local, in the Barrhead district. Mrs. Swan Munson was elected president and Mrs. W. J. [illegible] secretary.

Mrs. [illegible], U.F.W.A. Director for Vegreville constituency, addressed a large meeting of [illegible] U.F.W.A. [illegible] in August. Following the address there was a thorough discussion of the work of the organization.

H. E. Spencer's Meetings.

In addition to meetings previously announced, H. E. Spencer, M.P., will address the following in Battle River constituency:

October 19 King Edward
October 20 Vermilion
October 22 [illegible]
October 23 [illegible] School
October 24 [illegible]
October 25 Primula
October 26 [illegible]
October 27 [illegible]
October 29—Streamstown
October 30—Sunnyvale



Cheaper power from

Completely enclosed—
simpler—more compact—
with new type "R" magneto and
many other improvements—yet

It costs less than ever!

Send for free booklet telling all about
this dependable farm power plant.

Just fill in your name and address, and mail to our nearest Branch

Name

Address

The Canadian **Fairbanks-Morse** Company Limited
ST. JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO
WINDSOR WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY
EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA

BELL & MORRIS-Star Windmills

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We are Alberta agents for the well-known Star Running-in-oil Windmill. This mill is fitted with Timken Bearings, two gears, pinions and pitmans, direct lift, is self regulating, and it will stand weather conditions in this province. We also carry a full line of Well Casing, Pipe, Hoosier Pumps, etc. Write us for prices and particulars.

527 EIGHTH AVENUE W. CALGARY ALTA.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

[illegible]

The Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Limited

[illegible]

The [illegible] Limited [illegible] organi[illegible] markets [illegible] Quebec and [illegible]

[illegible]

Interprovincial Livestock Market

[illegible]

Care in Handling Market Hogs

[illegible]

thing?

MORAL: Don't wait too late to co-operate!

[illegible]

Pool, to give such assistance as he could. Mr. Scholefield then introduced the manager of the plant, A. Stoodley, who spoke briefly.

Sales Increasing

The first day's deliveries to customers totalled about 1,600 quarts. In two weeks this increased to nearly 3,000 quarts. Sales are increasing daily.

Manager and Superintendent

Mr. Stoodley, manager of the plant, has been connected with the dairy industry since boyhood. He was engaged in cheese and butter-making in Ontario until he came west in 1908. For eleven years he was manager of the Crescent Creamery Company, in Brandon, and in Winnipeg for three years superintendent of the fourteen branches of that company, and manager of their butter department. From 1923 until the fall of 1928 he was manager of the Brandon branch of the City Dairy Company, which handled both butter and milk. Mr. C. Toppenburg, plant superintendent, was for several years superintendent of a plant operated by the Danish Co-operative Milk Export Association, and later was engaged as instructor for the Condenser Milk Company in Ireland.

An Inspiring Gathering

Writing under the heading of "Personal Stuff" in the *Alberta Labor News*, Elmer E. Roper, editor of the paper, stated:

I had the privilege of attending the opening of the Calgary Co-operative Milk Pool plant on Saturday. It was an inspiring affair. Here was enthusiasm and zeal and lofty purpose in concrete form—and not only, as Bill Turner put it, in a literal sense. True the building itself is concrete enough, and good to look upon withal. And everything within it is spick and span and as modern as science and inventive genius can make it. Materially, and concretely, if we're not afraid of overworking that word, the plant is something to be proud of, from the smooth-working bottling machine to the up-to-date stables and their sleek occupants. It's not the biggest plant in Calgary but there isn't anything of the kind more modern, or more efficient, anywhere.

* * *

But the thing that I got the kick out of was not the shiny machinery and spotless walls, nor yet the statistics of thousands of quarts of clean, good milk that this week will be delivered to the customers of the Pool. Those things are very good and necessary in their place. But they didn't mean as much to me as the light of accomplishment in the eyes of those who created this splendid co-operative enterprise. No doting mother ever looked with fonder eyes on the face of her first-born, and never was the glow of parenthood more joyous than as it appeared on the faces of those who proudly referred to this clean white building as "our" plant. There was something really thrilling about the function on Saturday. It was more like a dedication than an official opening. There was almost a solemnity of holy purpose about it. It seemed as if there was being made a consecration of thought and effort and spirit to the great cause of "Each for All and All for Each."

* * *

Organized farmers and wage-earners all over Canada will watch the Calgary experiment with more than ordinary interest. It is real co-operation. Producers and consumers have banded together to produce and distribute one of

Stock Troughs That Last

Every farmer can now afford as many Stock Troughs as he can conveniently use. Using specially designed machinery enables us to produce the strongest and most serviceable troughs on the market, at a price every farmer can afford.

WESTEEL "Red Bottom" Stock Troughs

Give Lasting Satisfaction

They are made from heavy-gauge galvanized steel, with a stiff roll rim top. Reinforced with angle iron braces. All seams locked, rivetted and soldered. (Note construction.) Rim is formed from body of tank. Cannot loosen or come off. Gives great strength. Animals cannot injure themselves on this smooth rim.

Write for folder, showing sizes and styles

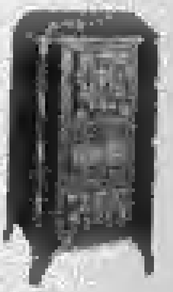
WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED
WINNIPEG
Calgary - Edmonton - Regina - Saskatoon - Vancouver - Victoria

HARDWARE-TERIA IMPROVED QUEBEC COAL AND WOOD HEATERS throw more heat with less coal, will hold a fire for three days and three nights without touching. They have the clinker breaking revolving grates, the ash pit has a thick cast iron bottom to prevent overheating the floor, has a large deep ash pan. The deep fire box is lined with the 1 1-4 in. Wear Ever fire brick, all well cemented in. They have large swing top to let large chunks of coal in and one cooking cover set in the swing top. They have a large nickel-plated swing tea kettle stand. The following are well nickel-plated: tea kettle stand, large [illegible], damper, top band, bottom band, all four legs, draft cap and handles. The Hardware-Teria Heater is neat, bright and well proportioned. The Hardware-Teria Improved Quebec Coal and Wood Heaters are made in the following sizes (the largest, No. 65, is specially for Schools, Churches or Stores):

Size	Height without pipe	Inside Diameter of fire box	Outside diameter	Extreme outside diameter	Shipping weight	Special Prices
[illegible]	34 in.	[illegible] in.	11 in.	17 in.	115 lbs.	$ [illegible]
[illegible]	35 in.	10 in.	13½ in.	20 in.	125 lbs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	38 in.	11 in.	14½ in.	21 in.	170 lbs.	[illegible]
65	38 in.	13½ in.	17 in.	24 in.	200 lbs.	[illegible]

The 18 inch tapered pipe to fit the 6 inch pipe is included in the above prices. But the elbow and tea kettle are extra.

CIRCULATOR HEATER No. 44, year 1930 model, is larger, has many improved features and is much better looking for the living room than the 1928 and 1929 models. This No. 44 year 1930 model has the following in Old Copper finish: the four legs, bottom band, the whole front, the four corner posts and the whole top. The heater is also to be had with the above in nickel plate instead of old copper. The body is of heavy blue steel, has heavy deep brick lining, has three triangular furnace grate bars, is 44 inches high and 22 inches square. Shipping weight 200 lbs. Price.......... $32.00



We can ship at once.

HARDWARE-TERIA
[illegible] AVE. E. CALGARY, ALTA.

Watch for our Toy Advertisement in The U.F.A. of Oct. 15th.

TO MEN OF AMBITION

Splendid openings are offered to enterprising men of good character (not necessarily experienced) to act as agents for this progressive Life Assurance Company in districts where we are not at present represented.

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How to Kill and Dress Poultry

By The Alberta Poultry Pool

1. Fasting.—After the birds have been properly fattened for killing, all food should be kept from them for a period of approximately twenty-four hours. The birds should be allowed to have all the water they will consume during this period, as this helps to reduce shrinkage and also hastens the emptying of the digestive tract.

2. Killing.—Sticking and debraining is the most satisfactory method for commercial purposes. The bird is suspended by the legs from a point over the head of the killer and to which is attached a block about one inch square and four inches long. The string is wrapped around the shanks of the bird and the block inserted between them, serving to both keep the string from unwrapping and to keep the thighs apart for convenient picking. A suitable shackle may be made from strong wire instead of the block and string. Fasten the ends together of a piece of wire, three feet in length, then form this into the shape of a triangle. Press the bottom up so as to bring two of the angle corners together in the form of shackles wherein the feet of the bird may be inserted and held firmly. The complete shackle is now suspended by a string or rope at a convenient point above the head of the killer. The head of the bird should be held firmly between the thumb and first finger and should be grasped between the eye and ear on each side of the skull, else, even though the cut is made properly, the bleeding will be incomplete. The knife should be grasped firmly and held in the same manner as a horse whip is naturally held, with the thumb bearing on the handle. The knife should reach in through the mouth in such a way that the point is just back of the skull and towards the left of the killer with the bird suspended by its feet with its breast towards the killer. He should press down with the point of the knife, and draw it slightly forward and across the base of the skull to the right and then back to the left. This will assure severing the jugular vein and a stream of blood should immediately flow out through the mouth. If the stream of blood does not commence immediately and the killer is sure that he is not preventing it by pressing the blood vessels back of the skull with the hand which is holding the head of the bird, he should repeat the operation, holding the head of the bird firmly all the while. As soon as the stream of blood appears proceed to debrain the bird. This is accomplished by sticking the point of the knife into the roof of the skull. The knife should be forced through the groove in the roof of the mouth and then forced backward on a line about midway between the eyes and ears. By slightly twisting the knife as it is pressed it may be easily forced between the bones of the skull until it reaches the brain. As the brain is reached the knife should then be given a slight twist to be sure that the brain is thoroughly paralyzed. If debraining is properly done the bird involuntarily flops and makes a characteristic squawk. The feathers may also be noticed to become slightly elevated as the muscles tighten at their base.

The same procedure in killing applies for the different varieties of poultry.

The most suitable instrument made especially for killing and obtainable in Alberta is the Russell Killing knife. A good knife may be made from a file. This should have a blade about four inches long and about a quarter of an inch in width at and from the shank for a space of three inches. The remaining inch should be tapered to a point on the top only and the cutting edge remaining on a perfectly straight line.

Another essential requirement is a receptacle wherein to catch the blood from the mouth of the bird. A suitable cup for this purpose may be made from a medium sized vegetable tin such as a corn or pea can. Sharpen the point of a two and a half inch nail, then drive it inwards through the can near the top, bend the nail into the shape of a fish hook. As soon as the bird is killed the hook is placed through the outside of the lower jaw into the mouth. This will hold the cup in position to receive the blood. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of proper bleeding.

Remember clean cutting of the jugular vein; avoid pressure on the blood vessels back of the skull; poor bleeding will mean birds of inferior grade as such birds will have a discolored appearance. In extreme cases the body will turn green as a result of decomposition of the blood.

3. Dressing and Picking.—Immediately after the bird has been debrained commence picking. First remove the large feathers from the wings with the right hand by means of a jerking and downward motion, next remove the large tail feathers with the same hand with a twisting and downward motion. Then grasp both wings in the left hand so as to stretch the skin over the breast. The feathers should now be removed from the breast by a downward rolling motion, in such a way that the different feathers are pulled successively and not too many of them simultaneously. Now remove the feathers from the legs with an upward motion and then turn the bird around and remove the feathers from the back and neck with a downward motion. The small feathers should now be removed from the wings and abdomen. All pin feathers should be removed from the body of the bird. An ordinary table knife with a blunt edge may be used to advantage in grasping the short slippery feathers. Special care should be taken, however, when such a knife is used to guard against scraping the flesh of the bird.

Dressed Poultry Standards require the removal absolutely of all the feathers from the wings of broilers, chickens, ducks and geese and that nine small tip or fan feathers are not to be removed from the wings of *fowl* and *turkeys*.

One of the most essential details in preparing poultry for market is to make a good job of the dressing. Birds although in good flesh if not properly picked take a much lower grade than where care has been taken in this regard. Other important details coming under the head of dressing are that no part of the body such as the head, feet, intestines, should be drawn or removed.

4. Cooling.—A suitable rack for cooling may be made with a piece of two by four and some three inch nails. Drive two of the nails about half their length into the wood; place closely together spread tops apart. This will provide a bracket wherein the foot of the bird may be inserted. Then place two more nails about four inches further along; this will provide for both feet of one bird. When commencing for the next bird the first two nails may be placed about one inch away and then continue alternating four and one inch apart all down the line. Hang the birds up by the feet to cool for a period of not less than fifteen hours or until the animal heat has had time to leave the body, otherwise when packed decomposition will develop and the birds turn green and be rendered unfit for food. The room where the cooling is to take place should be dry and clean and have a temperature below 30 degrees. However, under no circumstances should the birds be allowed to freeze during the process of cooling. Shortly after the birds have been placed on the rack the heads should be wrapped with paper in order to prevent the blood from disfiguring the body. Before doing this remove the bird from the rack and hold it by the feet, then give it a good *chuck or jerk*, which will remove any clots of blood which may have remained in the mouth. The head may now be wrapped and the bird placed on the rack to complete cooling. It is important that during the periods of cooling there should be a circulation of air all around the birds.

5. Packing.—Any ordinary packing box will be suitable for packing for local shipment. Such boxes may usually be obtained from the local merchants. Not more than one hundred pounds should be placed in one box. The box should be lined with clean paper. The birds should be packed tightly in the box in order to avoid shaking in transit and prevent bruising and injury. Fold head under wings and pack birds straight out. Do not truss or tie the birds in any manner. When more than one layer of poultry is placed in the same box clean paper should be placed between each layer.

6. Shipping.—Particular care must be taken to prevent freezing during the time the poultry is being taken to the depot. The vehicle wherein the poultry is to be hauled should be well lined with straw if the weather is very cold, and the box containing the birds wrapped in blankets.

Shipments to the Alberta Poultry Pool, Edmonton, should be made by express or by truck.

ARITHMETIC AFTER DARK

Rufus was proudly sporting a new shirt when a friend asked: "How many yards do it take to make a shirt like dat one, Rufus?"

"Well, suh," replied Rufus, "Ah got two shirts like this out'n one yard last night."—*Successful Farming.*

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Mr. and Mrs. T. F. [illegible] wish to take this opportunity for thanking their many friends in the Morrin District and elsewhere for their kindness and sincere expressions of sympathy in their recent tragic bereavement.

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